

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IN WASHINGTON.

Pm Sketches of Two Georgians Caught in the Corridors.

SENATOR GORDON FOR STATE BANKS

And He Introduced in the Senate a Resolution on That Line.

SILVER AND ANTI-SILVER TALK.

The Developments of the Day—Some Scenes and Incidents of the Debate. Matters Concerning Georgia.

Washington, August 15.—(Special.)—"You see, my dear Christian friend, there are no offices enough to go around. I am tormented unspeakably. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to make your son a page, but I cannot."

"But major, he must have something to do, and you know all my relatives in Augusta were your supporters."

"My dear madame, I appreciate that. I wish I could aid you."

It was Major Black, of the Augusta district, a man who has dozens of office seekers digging at his heels daily. He is paying the penalty of greatness. He is reaping the glorious reward which comes to every successful candidate for congress. Oh, what a difference in the morning, so to speak. How different the opening of a congressional career is from the dream of what it was to be when contesting for it.

How the new congressman looks heaven-

ry and allow the government to pay him only for the actual work performed.

Look at Our Lon!

Now we have Colonel Livingston, of the Atlanta district. He has forty or fifty applicants for office every day. They are not only from Georgia, but are from all over the country. He has made a reputation as a successful hunter for offices. He has brought down his game many times and among the chronic office seekers and ex-office holders who hang about Washington he is believed to be invincible. But our own Lon don't allow these chronic office seekers to hang about him. He treats the public with first and promises to sit them if possible. But when they become persistent he becomes firm.

Here he is as McDougal caught him today laying down the law to one of his chronic followers.

"Now, here you young man," he is saying as he raises that big horny right hand up in the air, holds it poised a moment and then brings it down with force into his left. "I have told you several times that I will do nothing for you, and you had just as well stop annoying me. All the offices I can get will go to my own district. You hear that—they will go to my own people."

And then our Lon turns away to talk silver with a northern member who wants him to vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. But Colonel Livingston, instead of giving his vote to the other side immediately begins an argument to win the vote of the man who has been sent to win his. He allows his spectacles to slide down a little under his nose, stands flat-footed and lays the law down with his big horny hands. As you will observe from the portrait he is in earnest. But our Lon is always in earnest. He don't always win, but he is always confident and it is not his fault that he sometimes fails.

Senator Gordon and State Banks.

Senator Gordon entered the arena of debate in the senate today. He introduced a bill to suspend the 10 per cent tax on state banks for six months. It is practically a proposition to allow banks to issue certified checks. Before the clerk had read it, Senator Gordon took the floor.

It was not, he said, a panacea for all our ills, but he believed solemnly that if it were enacted into law it would end the panic in street cars. That was the opinion of the man who was asked when it knew what the bill was. It was a bill not to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks, but to suspend its operation for six months. The effect of it would be this: The cotton crop was to be moved. Only yesterday a telegram had been sent from the cotton committee with a request that something be done in the treasury to have bills of lading authenticated, changeable for money, so as to have some ready cash to move the cotton. The bill would enable the banks of Savannah, for instance, the central port for cotton—to pay for the time being their individual debts to the government. The same bill, with a capital of \$500,000, would issue notes to the amount of 20 per cent of that capital. There were also such bank guarantees. All these would endorse the bills of each. In addition to that, collateral security would be put up. This would be true as to all bills of exchange, there would be at least \$500,000 additional money in circulation in that city. It would not be necessary for the banks to be in debt to the individual customers, and would be good for paying debts there and elsewhere. So it would be in the other cities. In other words, the state bank circulation would encourage the establishment of state banks, the reply was that no one would think of establishing a bank that had no capital, but that would be wiped out of existence by the expiration of the provisions of the act. Only one might be necessary, but there were enough individuals to consider their money to put up collateral and the other banks would endorse the notes. There was also another bill, the so-called "silver bill," which would extend the bills of each in the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

The Decision.

The session terminated amid mutual congratulations and expressions of good feelings. After a brief statement, the cause submitted for decision, the full text of the award, omitting some legal verbiage, rules as follows:

We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in article 6, as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them. As to the first of said five points we have directed John H. G. Ladd, of Wythe; Mr. Q. Holt, of Surrey, and Dr. Barnes, of Barnham, for attorney general, need not even appear before the court as its particular candidate and a live-race is expected over this point.

Governor McKinley, who was absent from the session, was absent.

Three of the gubernatorial candidates are in the city in consultation with their respective supporters.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1893.

Action Wanted—Not Talk.

The proposed fourteen days' discussion of the silver question in congress is entirely unnecessary. It is simply a waste of time.

Our senators and representatives understand the business before them just as thoroughly today as they will on the 28th of this month. Their speeches will contain nothing new. They will merely rehash the old statistics and arguments familiar to them all, and they will not change a single vote.

In short, we do not see that the situation is any worse than it was four weeks ago, or that it is likely to grow worse.

much as usual. The great retail dealers all declare that their business represents a fair summer average. They are satisfied with it. They have no complaint to make. In the large cities they have not only done a fair average business, but have had opportunities to sell their cash receipts to brokers, representing the banks, at a premium as high as \$50 on \$1,000. The wholesale dealers say they are doing fairly well. Their orders are satisfactory.

We have the same reports in the south. Merchants say they are doing a good average business. They find collections slow, but the volume of their transactions represents an average summer trade. This is true of almost every business. People read in the newspapers that there is a panic going on somewhere, and they see that money is a little harder to borrow, but everything seems to be going on pretty much as usual. When people hear that there is panic, they become a little more cautious. That is about the extent of the panic in the south. Everybody is a little more cautious than usual, and if caution can be called a "panic" then we are experiencing something of that kind here.

There is no trouble in business thus far that cannot be accounted for on the score of summer dullness. There is no money for speculation or investment. People who have money are holding on to it, but they would not be doing this if they had not been told in the dispatches from the money centers that a financial stranglehold is on in Wall street and other money centers. When a number of people hoard money and their neighbors find it out the example they set is likely to be followed.

The moral of all this we have dwelt upon before. The south has been on bedrock for many years and is there yet. All the progress that has been made here has gone forward on safe and economical lines. All business is on a sound basis. Every enterprise speaks for itself. Our farmers have grown used to pinching times. They are living more and more at home, and they are growing more and more economical.

In short, we do not see that the situation is any worse than it was four weeks ago, or that it is likely to grow worse.

What Democrats Desire.

There is but one way for the democratic congress to satisfy the people and prevent dangerous divisions of the people and that way is the simplest and most direct of all. Redeem the pledges of the platform. Make both gold and silver the standard money of the country. This can only be done by opening the mints to the free coinage of silver, and of the masses. Other cities would follow the example of New York, and in Chicago and other western centers the lawless elements would take advantage of the demonstration to stir up trouble.

The parade should be postponed until times improve.

re-elected to parliament after he had withdrawn hurriedly from the public gaze for two or three years.

In our own country we severely punish immorality during certain periods, and then go to sleep until some unfortunate offender wakes us up again. The people readily forgive Alexander Hamilton who frankly confessed his entanglement with a fast woman, but we are still abusing Aaron Burr, who had the gentlemanly vices of his age.

We have the same reports in the south. Merchants say they are doing a good average business. They find collections slow, but the volume of their transactions represents an average summer trade. This is true of almost every business. People read in the newspapers that there is a panic going on somewhere, and they see that money is a little harder to borrow, but everything seems to be going on pretty much as usual. When people hear that there is panic, they become a little more cautious. That is about the extent of the panic in the south. Everybody is a little more cautious than usual, and if caution can be called a "panic" then we are experiencing something of that kind here.

It is encouraging to watch the trend of public sentiment in this direction. The safeguards that protect the American home and American womanhood grow stronger in every generation, and the man who defies the standard of morality which governs the lives of the plain people of our country cannot hope for their friendship, their endorsement and their support. This is as it should be.

An Unnecessary Parade.

When the New York labor unions meet on the 20th it is possible that they will vote against the proposed parade of the unemployed, workmen.

Such a parade would do no good, and it might do a great deal of harm. Our lawmakers at Washington understand the situation, and a procession of 100,000 unemployed workmen in New York would be to the public a great deal of harm.

John L. Sullivan met an old enemy in New York the other day and knocked him down. The victim fired shot at Sullivan and the big fellow skipped out, took a hard and drove away. Sullivan is strongly prejudiced against pistols.

We do not see why the suffering and discontented classes should desire to march through the streets with music and banners. It will do no good. If they desire to meet and by petitions and resolutions point out to congress the nature of the relief they demand, there will be no objection, and possibly such meetings would have a good effect.

But the parade idea is all wrong. It would increase the dissatisfaction and gloom of the masses. Other cities would follow the example of New York, and in Chicago and other western centers the lawless elements would take advantage of the demonstration to stir up trouble.

The parade should be postponed until times improve.

The Florida Ship Canal.

The ship canal across the Florida peninsula, which was suggested and advocated so actively about a dozen years ago, is again prominently before the public.

The western and southern congressmen are strongly in favor of the enterprise, and a final survey will soon be made. The canal will be about three hundred feet wide and about one hundred and fifty miles in length. It will shorten the distance from New Orleans to Liverpool 1,000 miles, and vessels will save the dangerous voyage around the Florida keys and Bahamas, with the high insurance rates now exacted.

The canal will link the west and south, enabling the products of the former section to be shipped direct to Europe without the expensive railway transportation across the continent. A new company, with millions of capital will push the scheme. The president is Judge T. Spencer, of New York, and Senator Jones, of Nevada. Mr. H. M. Flager, and other prominent men are interested in the enterprise.

This cannot be done by repealing the Sherman law and leaving matters in that shape. That will not carry out the pledge of the platform nor meet the expectations of the people. Such action would only substitute the Sherman law of 1873 for the Sherman law of 1890, and there is no authority in the platform for that. The people are tired of Shermanism in our financial affairs. Shermanism is republican goldbugism of the rankest kind. It has brought untold miseries on the country and robbed the people of untold millions by reducing the price of their great staple products, cotton and wheat.

In order to escape Shermanism, and carry out the pledge of the democratic platform, and to test the sincerity of those who declare that they are for free coinage at an increased ratio, the democrats in the house have placed the ratio on a sliding scale, from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1.

The question of ratio is always debatable, but there can be no scientific adjustment of it until silver is restored to our system as a money standard. This is an additional reason for free silver coinage, and the western congressmen see that it would advance the interests of their section. The navigation of the Mississippi will have to be improved to meet the requirements of the case, and the harbor of St. Augustine, the eastern terminus of the canal, will have to be deepened. The canal will cost about \$50,000,000. There will be a cut of seventeen miles from St. Augustine to the St. John's river, which will be followed several miles. Then a cut will be made to Orange lake, in a heavily timbered yellow pine district, where it is proposed to establish a ship repair and navy yard. The canal then will go through Alachua county to the gulf. Everything is in readiness to proceed if a free silver coinage bill passes congress and if the government will vote so as to destroy silver as one of the standards of the measure of values in this nation.

This great work would, of course, create a demand for labor, and make it necessary to increase the circulating medium. This is an additional reason for free silver coinage, and the western congressmen see that it would advance the interests of their section. The navigation of the Mississippi will have to be improved to meet the requirements of the case, and the harbor of St. Augustine, the eastern terminus of the canal, will have to be deepened. The canal will cost about \$50,000,000. There will be a cut of seventeen miles from St. Augustine to the St. John's river, which will be followed several miles. Then a cut will be made to Orange lake, in a heavily timbered yellow pine district, where it is proposed to establish a ship repair and navy yard. The canal then will go through Alachua county to the gulf. Everything is in readiness to proceed if a free silver coinage bill passes congress and if the government will vote so as to destroy silver as one of the standards of the measure of values in this nation.

The mere statement of these leading facts will cause the canal to receive the solid backing of the south and west.

It brings the representatives of those sections into closer relations and will have an important bearing upon the silver legislation now pending in congress. When a rough estimate is made of the enormous saving in time, labor and money that will result, it will be seen that \$50,000,000 could hardly be spent better advantage.

There has been a tremendous effort made to convince the eastern public that the free coinage men of the senate would surrender their views on the financial issue. They will present to the house a free coinage bill shaped to fit the pledge of the democratic platform that the people are willing and eager to accept. But they are not willing that the goldbugs should dictate in this matter, and they will hold to account any democrat or any number of democrats who are willing to accept the slightest surrender to the money power which, by reducing prices and destroying property values, will cripple every business interest that has strength enough to survive.

The money power controls the eastern banks, the banks impress their views on the business men that are constantly seeking financial accommodations, and the business men impress the newspapers that the country will go to the devil if Wall street is not allowed to run it. On the ears of these powerful interests the ringing declarations of The Recorder must have fallen like the explosion of a bombshell. But this kind of concussion clarifies the atmosphere. Let us hope that henceforth no large voting weight among the people of any other section of the country, will have an organ to represent their views and to stand for their interests.

We print some extracts from The Recorder's article. Our readers will find the arguments and facts stated with refreshing boldness and bluntness.

Still Sure.

There is one peculiarity of the present financial trouble that has not been analyzed by any of the writers who make a specialty of dealing with such matters. We have had our attention repeatedly called to the fact that the troubles bear a remarkable resemblance to the panic of 1873, but there is nothing peculiar in this, as the panic of 1873 was the result of a sudden rise in the value of gold, or, as some put it, a decline in the price of silver and the staple commodities, and this rise in gold, or decline in property and commodities, is a marked feature of the present troubles.

Yet it is a remarkable fact, as we gather from reports in the northern papers, that business is going along pretty

much as usual. The great retail dealers all declare that their business represents a fair summer average. They are satisfied with it. They have no complaint to make. In the large cities they have not only done a fair average business, but have had opportunities to sell their cash receipts to brokers, representing the banks, at a premium as high as \$50 on \$1,000. The wholesale dealers say they are doing fairly well. Their orders are satisfactory.

We have the same reports in the south. Merchants say they are doing a good average business. They find collections slow, but the volume of their transactions represents an average summer trade. This is true of almost every business. People read in the newspapers that there is a panic going on somewhere, and they see that money is a little harder to borrow, but everything seems to be going on pretty much as usual. When people hear that there is panic, they become a little more cautious. That is about the extent of the panic in the south. Everybody is a little more cautious than usual, and if caution can be called a "panic" then we are experiencing something of that kind here.

It is encouraging to watch the trend of public sentiment in this direction. The safeguards that protect the American home and American womanhood grow stronger in every generation, and the man who defies the standard of morality which governs the lives of the plain people of our country cannot hope for their friendship, their endorsement and their support. This is as it should be.

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A SERPENT IN COURT

Judge Haley, the Commissioner, Has a Strange Prisoner.

HE WAS CAPTURED WITH A MOONSHINER

In One of the Marshes of Haralson County by Officer McDonald—A Thrilling Story Brought to Light.

A rattlesnake played an important part in a hearing before Judge Haley, the United States commissioner, yesterday morning.

It was not a watermelon, either, but as live a rattle as ever crawled on the ground. He was five feet in length, with several buttons on the end of his tail, and was hatched out among the marshes of Haralson county in the upper part of the state.

The appearance of the rattlesnake in court was the illustration of a good story, and the story as gathered from the officers yesterday is substantially as follows:

In one of the dark retreats of Haralson county, to which the moonshiners betake themselves for the purpose of extracting the juice from the corn, there has been operated for a number of years an illicit distillery. This distillery has been captured several times, but only to rise again like the ghost of Banquo, to resume its operations with renewed vigor. The locality is well known to the officers of the law, but the ranger who has charge of it has care for his self-preservation, the region is surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery and peopled with all of the foul inhabitants that usually frequent the neighborhood of the swamp.

Not far from this distillery is a den of rattle snakes and by a narrow path to the marshes where these reptiles are found in subjugation. The moonshiners can wander about at will among the marshes without fearing the serpent's tooth and to them the sound of the rattle is welcome music in the wee hours of the night.

In the early morning of last Saturday calls for no little bravery on the part of the officer of the law to tackle a still surrounded by so many dangers and guarded by such uncanny sentinels as to speak at once of the spirit in the bushes to ward off the approach of the invited guests.

This is a very imperfect idea of the situation, but it serves in a rough manner to illustrate the story.

Two days ago Deputy McDonald decided to give Mr. H. C. Fuller, for the purpose of making a raid. He understood the character of the ground that he would have to treat, but the apprehensions of the officer were overruled by a sense of duty. He made up his mind to go at all hazards, and if possible, to bring back not only a moonshiner, but one of his sly protectors.

He selected his time and, having drawn no man forced, he made a move in the direction of the swamp. After a careful definition of the nature of the attack, it sufficed to say that he captured the still and with it one of the largest rattlesnakes in the swamp.

The latter, at the time of the capture, was in the possession of a moonshiner and might have cost him his life if he had not managed his game adroitly.

The rattlesnake and the moonshiner were both made prisoners and brought to the city. They were given a trial before Judge Haley and found guilty in the charge of violating the internal revenue.

The moonshiner, whose name is Ruf Wilson, was committed to jail, while the snake will probably be turned over to the Georgia zoological society.

It was a funny hearing, but one that in spite of its ludicrous aspect, taught the moral that the trail of the serpent had not been completely effaced.

PURE AND WHOLESALE QUALITY
Commands to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste, and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

SETTLED IN THE FAR WEST.

Judge Will Haight Has Arrived in Los Angeles, Cal., and Writes a Letter.

Judge Will Haight, who left Atlanta a few weeks ago, the first of June, has settled down in his new home at Los Angeles, Cal., and writes back an interesting letter to his friend, Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the federal court.

He writes that he made the trip across the country in less than two days, leaving Atlanta on Wednesday, the 28th of July, and reaching Los Angeles on the following Sunday afternoon. The trip was a pleasant one until the California desert was reached, when the atmosphere became extremely dry and like the mouth of a furnace and heated the window glass to a very high degree of temperature.

The judge writes that he had no difficulty in finding a house. He procured a six-room cottage built on the New England style, which gave him a comfortable abode. A lot 50x200 feet surrounds the dwelling, beautified by an infinite variety of foliage and flowers. The health of his family had been excellent since his arrival and his own promise to be effectively restored to health and general health to cheaper than those were in Atlanta, and the letter was written in a vein of enthusiasm that took its color from the hue of his surroundings.

Judge Haight originally intended to settle in Arizona, but after his letter to his friend, he failed to carry out his intention. He had met a large number of friends and found several people, who, in one way or another, had been associated with Atlanta. There were several negroes there who had formerly lived in this state.

The object of Judge Haight in leaving Atlanta was better his health. He was widely respected here and his personality and influence will have an abiding place in the city for many years to come.

H. C. Edwards, the young president of the First Baptist church of Atlanta, has recently returned from a tour of Europe. His wife and daughter are now in Europe, and he has just returned from a long vacation in Europe.

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The judge writes that he had no difficulty in finding a house. He procured a six-room cottage built on the New England style, which gave him a comfortable abode. A lot 50x200 feet surrounds the dwelling, beautified by an infinite variety of foliage and flowers. The health of his family had been excellent since his arrival and his own promise to be effectively restored to health and general health to cheaper than those were in Atlanta, and the letter was written in a vein of enthusiasm that took its color from the hue of his surroundings.

Judge Haight originally intended to settle in Arizona, but after his letter to his friend, he failed to carry out his intention. He had met a large number of friends and found several people, who, in one way or another, had been associated with Atlanta. There were several negroes there who had formerly lived in this state.

The object of Judge Haight in leaving Atlanta was better his health. He was widely respected here and his personality and influence will have an abiding place in the city for many years to come.

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the skin, liver, bowels and lungs undertake
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will soon become diseased, and death, alas!
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NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Com-
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to notify the public that the Amazon Fire
Insurance Company of Cincinnati, O., has
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